

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1836.

No. 8. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance \$2 50
" Six months do 1 50
" Three months do 1 00
" If not paid at the end of 6 months 2 00
" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

A D V E R T I S I N G .

For 1 square or less 1 or 3 insertions \$1 00
Do do 3 months 3 00
Do do 6 months 5 00
Do do 12 months 10 00
Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1836.

The City Printers must exercise their wonted patience. The illness of the printer of the Gazette, from an accidental wound in the hand, and the loss of some of the workmen, who departed in search of better situations, render us unable, today, to give more than half a paper; yet we can say to the City Printers, that due courtesy shall be observed towards them, in due time—and we apprehend, from the number of communications received, that our correspondents will relieve us from much further trouble on the subject of the Charter. But we again ask the City Printers, and, on this subject, their partisans of the Intelligencer, do they intend to let their patrons know, through the columns of their papers, what is the late amendment to the City Charter, forced upon the citizens of Lexington, unasked by any, save nine office holders?

The expunging resolutions have been passed by the House of Delegates of Virginia, by a large majority.

STATE CONVENTION.

This meeting, which took place on Monday last, was attended by nearly 300 Delegates. Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson were unanimously nominated for President and Vice President. The following gentlemen are appointed Electors:

1st District, Chittenden Lyon, of Caldwell.
2d F. C. Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Luckey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr., of Gallatin.

For the State at large—Gen. Thompson Ward, of Greenup, and W. T. Wilson, Esq. of Green.

Matthias Flournoy, Esq. of Fayette, and Elijah Hise, Esq. of Logan county, were unanimously nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively. The state of our paper for the present week, will not allow us to be more particular. We shall revert to it again.

From the New York Journal of Commerce we learn that the President's message had reached Paris, and was received with general satisfaction. It was supposed the Indemnity money would be paid, on the strength of the message, without waiting for the mediation.

The following is an extract of a letter from Col. Austin, dated Nashville, and which has been politely handed us for publication: "The greatest enthusiasm pervades all ranks and sexes here in favor of the cause of Texas. The Ladies of Nashville have offered to furnish the means of arming and transporting a company of volunteers to Texas; it is now raising and will soon be ready.—This generous and disinterested act of patriotism is worthy of imitation, and will fill a bright page in the brilliant record of female magnanimity and devotion to the cause of liberty, of philanthropy and religion. Such is the cause of Texas, we are contending for the

right of self-government, and of worshipping God according to the dictates of our conscience. Our object is independence. I hope that the great and patriotic state of Kentucky will join their sister states of the South in aiding us—a fine field is presented for the enterprising. This contest once over (and it will soon be over) Texas will rise and prosper very rapidly."

At a large meeting of the petitioners to the Legislature for relief against the oppressions of the charter of the city of Lexington,

John Peck, Esq. was chosen as Chairman, and John Henry, as Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we are informed that our petition to the Honorable Legislature for a repeal of the charter of the city of Lexington, signed by more than six hundred and fifty citizens, comprising, as we believe, a majority of the voters therein, has been rejected by a committee of the House of Representatives; as was also a substitute proposed in our name and by our authority, for a modification of said charter, intended by us to accommodate all difficulties by conciliating those who might feel a dread of the consequences of a total repeal, and which would at the same time preserve good order, and relieve us from a grievous oppression; which rejection was concurred in by the House, including, as we believed, all the Representatives from Fayette county.

And whereas, a proposition for an election by the people, whether the charter shall be repealed or not, is offered by said committee and concurred in by said House, so far as to be ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and therefore, as we are informed, beyond the stage for amendment, in which bill are contained provisions subjecting the petitioners to restrictions which, however fairly designed by the H. of R. are calculated to place the result in a great degree in the control of our oppressors—Therefore,

Resolved, That we prize as one of the highest rights secured by our constitution, the privilege of peaceably petitioning our rulers for a redress of grievances, a right which presupposes the duty of rulers to hear, examine and decide upon the truth of such petition, and if found to be well grounded, to redress the grievance complained of.

Resolved, That we consider the charter of the city of Lexington oppressive—in its creation of several unnecessary and expensive offices, which, from their heavy expense and the contingency of the compensation attached to them, add to the burdens of the people, and increase the litigation of the city—in the excessive costs allowed by said charter in the city court, altogether disproportioned to the importance of the business transacted in it—and in the severity of the punishment adjudged against offenders, whether guilty of immorality or disorder, or only of a breach of police regulations; which Drago like, consigns the poor man to the workhouse to disgraceful punishment, as well for throwing chips into the street as for assaulting the person or property of his neighbor.

Resolved, That from the speed and facility with which an important and radical modification of our charter was made at the present session of the Legislature, by which a Mayor with high judicial power, is placed over this city for life, and that too, unsolicited by the citizens and without their knowledge or consent, and wholly irresponsible to them, we did hope that a petition for repeal or modification from at least a majority of the citizens would be more promptly listened to, and granted.

Resolved, That our agent be directed to ask leave of The Honorable Legislature to withdraw the petition above named.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published for the information of the citizens.

JOHN PECK, Ch'm.

JOHN HENRY, Sec'y.

SMALL BANK NOTES.

An act passed the Legislature of Kentucky on the 28th of February, 1835, to effect one year after its passage, imposing a fine of TEN DOLLARS (recoverable before a justice of peace) on any person or persons, or body corporate, who shall pass, circulate or receive, or cause to be passed, circulated or received, any bill or note of a denomination less than five dollars, which may have been, or may hereafter be issued by any bank incorporated or unincorporated, or by any private banker or bankers, or to receive, or cause to be received, any such notes or bills, in payment of any debt or demand whatever; and payments made in such notes or bills, shall not be deemed or held as a discharge of the debt or demand upon which they may be made, or of any part thereof. By a proviso of the

act, notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth and of the Old Bank of Kentucky, and their branches, are excepted from the operation of the act.

The above comprises the substance of the act to prohibit the circulation of small bank notes, which we publish for the information of the community. The act will take effect on the 1st day of March.

—*Maysville Eagle.*

From the Southern (Ga.) Whig.

TEXAS.

We have already apprized our readers of the capture of San Antonio and the surrender of the Mexican troops at that place. All the accounts from that country concur in stating that the place was taken by 300 Texans, when it is well known that the Texian army encamped before the place amounted to 7 or 800, we had been at a loss to account for the reason why only three hundred were engaged. The following letter from the brother of the editor of this paper will throw some light upon the subject. It also explains the reason why Col. Milam was the leader in the attack upon that place when it is well known he was not the commander-in-chief of the Texian forces.

Near Cahawba, Ala. 15th Jan. 1836.

DEAR BROTHER—I have just arrived at this place, direct from San Antonio, Texas, and some few particulars in relation to the storming and capture of that place may not be altogether uninteresting to you. History does not record a circumstance of the same nature, and perhaps never will another.

The Texian troops had been encamped before San Antonio near two months without effecting any thing of importance, save daily skirmishing, in which nothing was lost and little gained. (I must however make an exception of the battle of Concepcion, in which Col. Jas. W. Fannin commanded 92 men when surprised by 400 Mexicans, who lost, as has since been ascertained, 104 killed, and since died of wounds, while the Texian loss was one man killed only.)

The Mexicans had 24 pieces of mounted artillery and 6 unmounted when the attack was made, which was brought on in the following manner. After giving them two months to fortify, the Texian officers decided that it was impracticable and impossible to carry the fort by storm, and had issued orders for the whole army to march at sun down, with the intention of taking up winter quarters at La Bahia, 100 miles to the southward and near the sea cost. It was then about four o'clock, and from the noise in camp it was apparent that a mutiny was on hand.—At the time appointed to move, 300 men marched out and declared their intention of storming the fort that night. Many of the officers made speeches against the project, friends begged and entreated others not to throw away their lives foolishly, &c. & c. All was in vain; no persuasion had any weight; a great many mounted their horses and left the camp, expecting a total defeat. Next morning just at daylight, the 300, firm to their purpose, marched to the attack headed by Col. Benjamin R. Milam, who had been the principal in bringing about this maneuver. The action was severe until about ten o'clock; the Texans succeeded in getting possession of some large stone houses, in which they remained four days, keeping up a steady fire day and night. On the fifth night an assault was made on the fort itself, and they succeeded in driving the enemy therefrom and from the whole town, with a considerable loss, while the Texian loss was 4 men killed and 15 wounded. Among the killed was Col. Milam, whose loss is severely felt throughout Texas. The Mexicans surrendered all their arms and munitions of war, amounting to 30 pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms, with a large amount of ammunition for both. The Mexicans were about 1200 strong, while the conquerors were not exceeding 300. The main body of Texans were lying within three quarters of a mile, and refused to assist as they expected defeat to the last minute. There is now not an armed Mexican in the country. The above statement is strictly correct; I have a personal knowledge of all the particulars, as I have the honor of being known as one of the 300. I have been in two other land engagements, in one was shot through the boot, &c., in both successful. Mexicans can't stand the rifle.

I am now in this place on business, and shall return to Texas in four days. Your Brother, &c. A. H. JONES.

To Wm. E. JONES.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

THE Analysis of Pope's Essay on Man; to which are added, An Essay on Practical Education, and a Theory of Matter, Motion and Life; by W. C. BELL, of this city. This work contains 310 closely printed duodecimo pages.—Price One Dollar.

To be had at the Bookstores of Mr. A. T. Skillman and Dr. C. Wallace—and of Mr. Leonard Wheeler, of Mr. J. D. Swift, of Messrs. Wilson, Ingles & Co., of J. Clarke & Co., and at the Book Bindery of Mr. A. Moore.

Lex. Feb. 8, 1836—6-3*.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Tuesday the 15th of March next, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the farm of James K. Thompson, four miles from Lexington, on the Maysville Turnpike Road, 70 Head of Superior Stock Hogs, and Ten Young Steers, for Cash in hand. Also my entire stock of Horses, Cows and Calves, some young Cattle, Corn and Hay, 50 bushels of Apples, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

TERMS—A credit of nine months, for all sums over five dollars; that sum and under, Cash in hand.

—*HENRY BELL.*

Feb. 27, 1826—8-1*.

A FARM TO BE RENTED,
NEAR the Turnpike Bridge, 6 miles from Lexington, calculated for a desirable residence, and from the advantages of creek water and pasture, admits of being made a profitable Stock Farm. Enquire at J. KEISER'S, Lexington Hotel.

—*MARY PARKER.*

January 12, 1836—2-1*.

—*A good BLACKSMITH* to be hired—*J. KEISER.*

Enquire of

—*J. KEISER.*

—*SIR LOVELL,*

Twelve years old this grass—a beautiful blood

bay, black mane and tail,

BY DUCO.

PEDIGREE.

THIS distinguished racer was bred by Samuel Purdy Esq. of New York and foaled in May, 1824; he was got by Duron, sire of Eclipse; his dam by the imported horse Light Infantry, his grandson by Messenger, his great grandson by Bashaw, his g. g. grandson by True Britton, his g. g. g. grandson by Sterling.

—*PERFORMANCE.*

On the Union Course, L. I., when 3 years old, SIR LOVELL ran a match against a Dunsidie Colt of C. R. Colden's, three mile heats, and won, distancing his antagonist:—when 4 years old he won the two mile sweepstakes, over the Union Course, L. I., beating the fast horse, in the fall of the same year he was trained again, and ran or the \$200 purse, two mile heats, over the Poughkeepsie course, which he won with ease, beating Hopsur, Timoleon, and a number of other celebrated horses. The night following, his groom founded him—notwithstanding, on the last day of the month, (October) he won a sweepstakes, 3 miles heats, over the New Market Course, L. I., beating Grey Roman (out of Ariel's dam) and many others. In the winter following, he was sold to a gentleman of Pennsylvania, and was to be delivered to him on the 1st of April, in covering condition—the contract not having been made good on the part of the purchaser, he was again put in training and commenced walking. On the 6th of April, at the time he commenced training, he was very fleshly—notwithstanding, on the 12th day of May following, he was entered for the \$400 purse, three mile heats, which he won with ease, carrying 122 lbs. beating the famous mare Ariel, Bachelor and Yankee Maid—time, first heat 5m. 47s.—second heat, 5m. 53s. Taking into consideration the very short time he had been in training (five weeks) this race was considered as one of the best ever run on Long Island, and at once SIR LOVELL was as a first rate race horse. In the ensuing week, he ran with Ariel for the \$500 purse, four mile heats, at Poughkeepsie, where he won the first heat in great time, 7m. 50s. considering the state of the course, which was very heavy—the second heat he led the mare three and three quarter miles, when she passed him and won the heat—he was then withdrawn. There was no jockeying at the time; it was owing to his want of sufficient training that he lost the race. Two days afterwards, over the same course, he took the \$200 purse—two mile heats—when it is known that the course is eight feet over a mile, and that the horse carried six-year-old weights, this heat will doubtless be recorded as one of the quickest in the annals of racing. In the following week, he ran a Match Race of two miles heats, over the Union Course, L. I., for \$600, with the well known mare Ironette, in which he won the first heat in 3m. 45s. and in the next, distanced his opponents in 3m. 45s. Thus running four races in the short space of two weeks and only losing a single heat—further comment is unnecessary.

Puffing has become so common with persons who have horses, that I deem it a disgrace to a good horse to say more than what is recorded in the Sporting Registers concerning them, for which, as to SIR LOVELL, the public is referred.

Lovell will stand at my stables on the Tates' creek road in Jessamine county, 8 miles from Lexington and five from Nicholasville. Owing to the great number of horses in Kentucky, Lovell will be let to mares at the reduced price of 30 dollars, which can be discharged by 25 dollars if paid in the season. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and end the 1st of July. All possible care taken with Mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Good pasture, and grain fed at a small price.

JOHN W. OVERTON.

January 5, 1836—2-1*.

HUEY & FROST,

HAVING formed a Co-partnership and pur-

chased out the Stock and Tailoring concern of Messrs J. T. Frazer & Co., are now ready to execute all orders in their line.

They will constantly keep on hand a complete

assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and

VESTMENTS, and respectfully solicit a continu-

ance of public patronage.

HUEY & FROST.

Lex. Feb. 16, 1836—7-3*.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, living 8

miles from Lexington, on the

Rail Road leading to Frankfort, on

the night of the 21st of November,

ONE SORREL HORSE, about

15 hands high, supposed to be five

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it becomes us to fairly and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to pursue as editors.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformed Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which it has been introduced, its superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and sink us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform any established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that incalculates to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art. Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they relying on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcileable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and maner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use,—also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention or disease and preservation of health.

The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill or some other disease-creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unnatural and improper treatment.

We will repel charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. Well written communications either for or against the Reformed practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors have not as yet ascribed their proper medical virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

TERMS.

The Western Medical Reformer will be published on a medium sheet, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns to each page, and will be issued on the 1st Monday of each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. Any person who will obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of six remit ten dollars, a copy will be sent to each one.

Editors of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus, (and state under it: that they will receive subscriptions at their offices,) by forwarding a copy containing the same, will be entitled to a copy of our journal for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity.

All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—postpaid.

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, February 15, 1836—7

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:

50 Sacks COFFEE,
30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,

6 Drums Figs, first quality,
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality.

A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS, of a superior quality.

7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;

Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR. A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1-10 \$1*

Curious Works of Art, including a portrait of Mr. Tibb's heirs, &c., defendants, in Chancery.

This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spence, Thos Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, Duval and Nancy F. Doval, Thomas Tibb's Foushee Tibb's, Willoughby Tibb's and Samuel Tibb's, heirs at law of Willoughby Tibb's, dec'd, and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the west side of Big Bone creek in the now county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melchor which entry is as follows:—May 11th 1790. Isaac Melchor enters 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 3 or 4 miles above the lick and running up both forks including its branches. That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tidwell, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said witness in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims.

And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions.

A copy attest,

WCH: CHAMBERS, c. b. c. December 19, 1835—50-6t

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed.

In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment.

It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution.

With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for all sum of \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.

O. KEEN.

Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-1t

Desert Services, to match with *Spode's Plant Baskets*; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; viz.—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

ALSO—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splend. did Sett Cut Glass Girondales, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1825—28-tf

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$120 in half eagles,

\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,

\$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lexington Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change.—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock of the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$15,000 in due bills &c. all payable to O. Keen; among which, the following are collected:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next, for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.

O. KEEN.

Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-1t

LOOK HERE.

JOHN M. HEWETT,
TRUSS MAKER,

Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky.

BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond, Ky., to, use, vend and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the cure of all cases of HERMIA, or Rupture, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only purposes to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted, that the universal terms are—no Cure, no Pay!

N. B. All kinds of Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders, manufactured and for sale as before.

June 26, 1834.—27-tf

Boarding School.

HAVING procured a large and convenient house, near the residence of Mr. JACOB HUGHES; the subscriber will, on the 22d February ensuing, open a BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in which will be taught all the branches of a polite, refined and complete English Education. A new system of instruction will be adopted; one that a short experience has proved to be in strict conformity with the philosophy of the Human Mind; and one that, even partially practised, has been attended with much success.—This system contemplates particularly the strengthening and enlarging of the mind; a part of education of all others the most important, and to which, it must be acknowledged, the common systems, even in the highest schools, give no attention. Composition and the art of Conversation, will receive special attention; it being of little use to be intelligent without being able to use intelligence to advantage. A few small boys will be received, but will be so managed as not to interfere with the other department of the School.

For terms, apply at the store of B. W. & H. B. TODD, Lexington, or at the Institution, 12 miles east of Lexington.

HUGH B. TODD.

JACOB HUGHES, Esq.

DOCT. J. KENNARD,

MAJ. NEAL MCCANN,

PATTON HARRISON, Esq.

GILSON BERRYMAN, Esq.

Fayette Co. Ky. Jan. 27, 1836—4-1f

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to Illinois, will dispose of his mills and farm on Floyd Fork on reasonable terms. This property lies about 16 miles from Louisville, and is in a healthy situation. The farm contains about 305 acres, about 125 of which is bottom land of good quality. The dwelling is tolerable, and very handsome situated. The mills are, an excellent saw mill, a grist mill of two pairs of stones, and a good horse mill. Possession given at any time.

CHARLES G. DORSEY.

Jan. 18, 1836—4-3t

SALE POSTPONED.

The following sale, which was to have taken place on the 27th of this month, is postponed until Wednesday, the 17th of February next.

LAND, HORSES, CORN, HEMP, &c.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 17th FEBRUARY next, on the premises of Capt. James Fletcher formerly situated, in a county of Jessamine, about one mile and a half south of Nicholasville and within a few hundred yards of the Nicholasville and Lancaster Turnpike Road. This Farm contains 270 acres of first rate land, the one half under cultivation the residue heavily timbered. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house, barn, stables, smokehouse, &c.

Will be sold at the same time and place, twenty Head of Horses, consisting of mares, geldings and colts. About 300 barrels Corn, about 25 acres of Hemp, 10 or 12 Head of Cattle, 50 Sheep, Farming Utensils, 100 bushels Hemp Seed, and 30 acres of Oats.

Terms of Sale.—For the Land, one-third of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in one and two years.

For the personal property, a credit of six months will be given. In both cases, bonds with approved security will be required. Immediate possession given.

A. B. MORTON.

Jan. 1, 1836.—52-tf

The Georgetown Sentinel and Paris Citizen will insert the above until day of sale, and charge this office.

W. M. A. LEAVY.

Lexington, April 22, 1836—16-tf

LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a day preceding the discount day.

WILL. S. WALLER, Cashier.

July 8, 1836—27-tf

1000 BOXES dpt and mould Candles. 15,000 lbs. Spanish sole Leather—for sale by MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

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